

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

How a Chicago Young Man Put It to Excellent Use.

"I reckon lovers will be lovers as long as the world goes round," said a friend to the Chicago Mail's club man the other day, "and they'll keep right on making fools of themselves in all sorts of places just as they've been doing for ages. But not many of them will ever dodge trouble as cleverly as a young chap I know who lives over on the North side not very far from Lincoln Park. This young fellow happened, by some means, to come into possession of a \$10 counterfeit bill. He had this in his pocket, and one day when he got his month's wages he had some sort of a hunch to wrap it on the outside of the modest roll that came in his envelope. That evening he went to see his girl. It was summer, and, after sitting around awhile and telling each other how much they loved one another, they went out for ice-cream. Then they sauntered over into the park, and, after the manner of lovers, forgot all about the lapse of time. The result was that they were sitting on one of the rustic benches in a shady nook, down by the lake, building air-castles about their future and planning all sorts of happiness, he holding her hand and sitting pretty close, when along came a policeman on his rounds through the park. It was after the hours for people to be there, but the lovers didn't know it; in fact, they hadn't thought a blessed thing about it.

"But the policeman saw the chance and made a great bluff at arresting them for disorderly conduct. The young fellow protested indignantly and the girl cried with mortification, but the policeman insisted upon arresting them. The young fellow declared his identity and offered all sorts of assurances that both himself and the young woman were eminently respectable; but the policeman was obdurate. Finally when they had got pretty well toward the Clark street side the young fellow saw the officer's game and an idea occurred to him.

"See here," he said to the officer, "you can take us in if you want to, but if you do you'll be sorry for it. On the other hand I'll give you \$5 to drop this right here. You know we are all right and that this is only a bluff of yours."

"Well, after some hesitation the officer agreed to take the \$5, and the young fellow produced the counterfeit \$10, saying that the officer would have to change it. The policeman, seeing the bill, thought to get the whole thing, and immediately began to make a play that way, intimating that he'd better take them in, anyway. The young fellow said:

"All right. You can do it if you want to, but let me tell you I'll make it red-hot for you if you do. I'll not give you a cent more than \$5, and you can take that or not, just as you like. But if you look us up it'll cost you your star, and you can bet on it."

"When the policeman saw he couldn't get the whole bill he yielded gracefully, gave the young man \$5 of good money, took the \$10 counterfeit, and sauntered down his beat, happy in the calloused consciousness of having cornered an extra \$5. The young man took his girl home, and on her account let the rascally policeman go unreported. He had eukered him out of \$5, anyway. That's a perfectly legitimate use for counterfeit money, according to my thinking."

DO BIRDS COUNT?

An American Naturalist's Interesting Observations.

Having studied Sir J. Lubbock's interesting book, I remembered a fact observed by me, which, though it is not conclusive, seems worth mentioning. I was amused some years ago to observe the feeding of the young in a sparrow house near the upper window of my house. The old sparrow alighted upon the small veranda of the sparrow house with four living caterpillars in his beak. Then the four young ones put out their heads with the customary noise and were fed each a caterpillar. The sparrow went off and returned after awhile again with four living caterpillars in his beak, which were disposed of in the same manner. I was so interested and pleased with the process that I watched it for some time and during the following days.

A fact which I have not seen noticed here in the extensive sparrow literature is that for a number of years sparrows begin to build nests of dry grass and hay at the top of high trees. The first I saw were large, irregular balls placed on the tripod of twigs. The entrance was on the inner side near the lower end of the balls. Last year I observed another form of the nests. A strong rope formed of dry grass, as thick as a man's wrist and as long as the forearm, is fastened only with the upper end to strong branches at the top of high trees.

The rope's end has a rather large ovoid shape, with the entrance to the inside near the end. Of such nests I saw last winter about a dozen on the elms here in Main street, near the college grounds, and similar ones on Putnam avenue and other streets. A long pole near my house strongly covered by a vine (celastrus scandens) had such a nest for three years, used every year.

In the sparrow houses around my lodging the sparrows stay throughout the winter, commonly one male and three females in every house, till in spring the superfluous females are turned out.

An Unjustifiable Expense.

Judge Walton, of the Maine Supreme Court, was one day at work in his office, drawing up an opinion in a knotty and important case, when a brother lawyer walked in. The visitor was a man for whom the judge entertained a pretty decided dislike. "Well, Brother Lightweight," he said, curiously, "what can I do for you this morning?" "Oh, nothing," answered the caller; "I merely dropped in for a few minutes." A disagreeable silence ensued. Then the judge looked up and asked: "Brother Lightweight, why don't you get married?" "Because I can't afford it. How much do you suppose it costs me to live now?" The judge declared that he could not guess. "Well, it costs me all of six thousand dollars a year just for my own living." "Dear! dear! said the judge, in a tone of astonishment; "why, Lightweight, I wouldn't pay it. It isn't worth it!"

EISENMANN'S ADVERTISEMENT.

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In connection with the establishment is a complete Shop, and am prepared to execute promptly all orders for Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Work, Steam, Air, Water and Exhaust Pipe Plumbing and Pump Work.

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R. G. SCHOFIELD, watchmaker and jeweler, of Main St., Pioche, wishing to fill up leisure time, will give instructions to a few young ladies and gentlemen desiring to acquire a pure Parisian accent, or a knowledge of the rules of art. Terms moderate.

MISCELLANEOUS.



NOTICE.

VERY RICH

Farming Land and Hay Meadows in Pahrangat Valley to lease for one year or more.

BENNETT'S SPRINGS RANCH, situated 14 miles southwest from Pioche (a way station going to and coming from Pahrangat Valley) is for sale or rent.

A business house in Pioche, suitable for a store or saloon, with good stock and back-yard is for sale, also three billiard tables.

For particulars call on or address, CHAS. STEIN, Pioche, Lincoln County, Nevada.

GHEAP FOR CASH.

All kinds of

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Syrups, Bitters,

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AND OTHER CORDIALS,

By the Bottle or Gallon.

— AT THE —

PANACA SALOON,

NO. 1000 - MAIN STREET.

CHAS. STEIN, Prop. &c.

LOST CHECK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT CHECK No. 384, for \$500, drawn October 3, 1889, by Eisenmann on the Union National Bank, Salt Lake City, Utah, in favor of Chas. Stein, has been lost. Payment of the same has been stopped at the Bank. The holder will please return said check to the Rec. in office for the owner.

Application for a Patent

No. 875.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Eureka, Nevada, December 24, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE Southwestern Mining Company, through their attorney in fact, W. S. Mills, whose post-office address is El Dorado Canyon, Lincoln County, Nevada, has this day filed his application for a patent for six hundred and twenty-seven linear feet of the "Toshoe" mine or vein, bearing south, with surface ground six hundred feet in width, situated in St. Thomas Mining District, County of Lincoln and State of Nevada, and designated by the field notes and official plat on file in this office as lot number 38, in township 18 south, range 68 east, of Mount Diablo Meridian, said lot No. 38 being as follows:

Beginning at a post marked No. 1, U. S. survey No. 38, thence running first course south 43° 45' degrees west, 600 feet to a post marked No. 2, U. S. survey No. 38; thence second course north 40° 45' degrees west, 627 feet to a post marked No. 3, U. S. survey No. 38, from which the south section corner to sections 31 and 32, township 18 south, range 68 east, bears south 22° 45' degrees west, 1825 feet; thence third course north 43° 45' degrees, 600 feet to post marked No. 4, U. S. survey No. 38; thence fourth course south 43° 45' degrees east, 627 feet to post No. 1 the place of beginning. Magnetic variation 10 deg east containing 8 63-100 acres.

The location of this mine is recorded in the Recorder's office of St. Thomas Mining District, in book A, page 111 of Mining Records. The adjoining claimants are unknown.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of said Toshoe mine or surface ground, or said mining ground as hereinbefore described, are required to file their adverse claims with the Register of the United States Land Office at Eureka, in the State of Nevada, during the sixty days period of publication hereof, or they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of the Statute.

D. H. HALL, Register.

It is hereby ordered that the foregoing notice of application for patent be published ten consecutive weeks, in the Pioche Record, a weekly newspaper published at Pioche, Nevada, Jan 7-19.

D. H. HALL, Register.

NOTICE.

TO EUGENE DESTY:

You are hereby notified that I have expended one hundred dollars (\$100) or more in labor and improvements upon the "May Circle Mine," also one hundred dollars (\$100) or more in labor and improvements on the "Upper Mine," both situated in Yellow Pine Mining District, Lincoln County, Nevada. Said work was done in order to hold said claims under the provisions of Section 2241 Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the year ending December 31, 1889; and if within ninety days after the expiration of said year I fail to cause to be published by publication you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure as co-owner, your interest in said claim will become the property of the subscriber under said section 2241.

MARTIN MORSEY.

El Dorado Canyon, Lincoln County, Nevada, Jan. 18, 1890.

Blank Location Notices for Sale at This Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Application for a Patent

No. 765.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Eureka, Nevada, May 28, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Pay-Day Gold and Silver Mining Company, whose post-office address is 3421 Francisco, California, has this day filed its application for a patent for fourteen hundred and eighty-nine linear feet of the Pay-Day mine or vein bearing silver, with surface ground six hundred feet in width, situated in Jackrabbit Mining District, County of Lincoln, and State of Nevada, and designated by the field notes and official plat on file in this office as Lot No. 39, located upon unsurveyed land. The exterior boundaries of said Lot No. 39 being as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a post marked No. 1, U. S. survey No. 39, from which U. S. mineral monument No. 1 bears N 48 deg 45 min E 343 feet. The stave-pipe of Day Mining Company's office bears N 86 deg 45 min E 440 feet, and the stake of Pay-Day hoisting-works bears S 21 deg 45 min E 550 feet. Then, 1st course, S 74 deg 45 min E 600 feet, to post marked No. 2, U. S. survey No. 39, and post No. 1 of U. S. survey No. 37, said post being identical with the northeasterly corner monument of the Pay-Day location, from which the northeasterly corner monument of the Pay-Day location is 100 feet distant. Thence, S 38 deg 30 min W 487 feet, to a point on the westerly line of U. S. survey No. 39; thence, S 33 deg E 560 feet, to post No. 1, U. S. survey No. 39, and thence, S 74 deg 45 min E 600 feet, to post No. 2, U. S. survey No. 39, and the place of beginning. Containing an area of 83-100 acre of land. Which tracts being excluded from this survey leaves remaining an area of 18 23-100 acres of land.

Magnetic variation 16 deg East.

The location of this mine is recorded in the Recorder's office of Lincoln County, Nevada, in book of Mining Notices. This lot is bounded on the east by the Jackrabbit mining claim, and on the north, west and south by no known claims. Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of said Pay-Day mine or surface ground are required to file their adverse claims with the Register of the United States Land Office at Eureka, in the State of Nevada, during the sixty days period of publication hereof, or they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of the statute.

F. H. HINCKLEY, Register.

Application for a Patent

No. 707.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Eureka, Nevada, February 24, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT J. W. M. Carden, whose post-office address is Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, has this day filed his application for a patent for one thousand (1000) linear feet of the Thompson Mine or vein bearing silver, with surface ground three hundred and twenty-three (323) feet in width, situated, lying and being in Ten Pite Mining District, County of Lincoln and State of Nevada, and known and designated by the field notes and official plat on file in this office as Lot Number Fifty-five (55), located on unsurveyed land.

The exterior boundaries of said lot No. 55 being as follows, to wit: Variation 16 degrees and 30 minutes east. Commencing at a post marked "No. 1, U. S. survey No. 55," whence U. S. monument on Grant Peak bears N 47° deg west 772 8-10 feet; post No. 2 of U. S. survey No. 40, Wyandotte lode, bears north 54° deg east 480 feet, and the working shaft on this lode bears north 61° degrees west 175 feet. Thence running, 1st course, north 20 deg west 1000 feet, to a post marked No. 2, U. S. survey No. 55, at the northeast corner monument of this claim; thence, 2d course, south 54 deg east 323 feet, to a post marked No. 3, U. S. survey No. 55, at the southwest corner monument of this claim; which monument is on the western boundary of the Wyandotte lode; from it post No. 1, U. S. survey No. 40, Wyandotte lode, bears south 54° deg east 480 feet, and the working shaft on this lode bears north 61° degrees west 175 feet. Thence running, 1st course, north 20 deg west 1000 feet, to a post marked No. 2, U. S. survey No. 55, at the northeast corner monument of this claim; thence, 2d course, south 54 deg east 323 feet, to a post marked No. 3, U. S. survey No. 55, at the southwest corner monument of this claim; which monument is on the western boundary of the Wyandotte lode; from it post No. 1, U. S. survey No. 40, Wyandotte lode, bears south 54° deg east 480 feet, and the working shaft on this lode bears north 61° degrees west 175 feet. Thence running, 1st course, north 20 deg west 1000 feet, to a post marked No. 2, U. S. survey No. 55, at the northeast corner monument of this claim; thence, 2d course, south 54 deg east 323 feet, to a post marked No. 3, U. S. survey No. 55, at the southwest corner monument of this claim; which monument is on the western boundary of the Wyandotte lode; from it post No. 1, U. 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